Order Granting Extension of Time to File Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis P:\PRO-SE\SJ.LHK\CR.11\Singleton106eotifp.wpd

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DUANE A. SINGLETON,	No. C 11-2106 LHK (PR)
Plaintiff, v.  CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, et al., Defendants.	ORDER GRANTING EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE APPLICATION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O

On April 28, 2011, Plaintiff, proceeding pro se, filed a civil rights complaint, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff also filed a non-prisoner application to proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP"). That same day, the Clerk notified Plaintiff that he had not paid the filing fee nor had he filed a prisoner's application to proceed IFP. Along with the deficiency notice, Plaintiff was provided with a new IFP application and instructions for completing it. Plaintiff was further cautioned that his failure to either file a completed IFP application or pay the filing fee within thirty days would result in the dismissal of this action.

On May 9, 2011, Plaintiff filed a letter indicating that he had filed a non-prisoner IFP form because he was not and is not a prisoner. A review of the docket and the relevant pleadings demonstrates that on March 10, 2011, the Board of Parole Hearings ("Board") learned that Plaintiff was not in custody and could not be located. (Complaint, Ex. A.) As a result, the Board suspended Plaintiff's parole. (*Id.*) On March 15, 2011, Plaintiff was arrested and booked into custody. (*Id.* and Ex. F.)

Ordinarily, a plaintiff is permitted to file a civil action in federal court without prepayment of fees or security if he files an affidavit that he is unable to pay such fees or give such security. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). If the plaintiff is a "prisoner" who alleges that he is unable to pay the full filing fee at the time of filing, he must submit (1) an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets he possesses, and (2) a certified copy of the trust fund account statement (or institutional equivalent) for the prisoner for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of the action, obtained from the appropriate official of each prison at which the prisoner is or was confined. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), (2). For purposes of proceeding IFP under Section 1915, the definition of a "prisoner" is "any person incarcerated or detained in any facility who is accused of, convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program." See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(h). Here, at the time Plaintiff filed his complaint, he was detained at the Santa Rita Jail after being accused of violating the terms and conditions of his parole. Accordingly, Plaintiff must file a prisoner application for IFP rather than a non-prisoner application.

Because Plaintiff misunderstood the Clerk's deficiency notice, the Court will sua sponte grant him an extension of time to either file a completed prisoner application to proceed IFP or pay the full filing fee within **thirty days** of the filing date of this order. The Clerk shall provide Plaintiff with a new IFP application and instructions for completing it. **Plaintiff is cautioned** that his failure to either file a completed prisoner application for IFP or pay the filing fee within thirty days will result in the dismissal of this action.

H. Koh

United States District Judge

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DATED: <u>6/7/11</u>

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